Chicago Tribune.

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THE COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

We must not call the attention of the public to our Twelfth Annual Commercial Review of the business of the city. It has been prepared with much care, and is a most valuable document for general information in this country and in Europe. Extra copies in wrappers ready for mailing can be had at the counting room of the TRIBUNE, No. 51 Clark street.

IMMORTAL THIRTY-THREE.

The Committee of Thirty-Three has held its last session; and if it has not already decided, will soon report to the House its inability to agree upon any recommendation to further the purpose for which it was organized. It ought never to have been organized; and we do not regret that its effort to tinker up the Constitution have come to naught.

JOHN B. FLOYD.

The country will feel a sense of relief in the resignation and withdrawal from the Secretary of War. His administration, from first to last, has been notoriously corrupt and unlawful. It commenced by a swindle of the most bare-faced description, and will close in downright robbery. Between the schemes of theft and spoliation to which he has been a party, he has found time to not only become a traitor himself, but to encourage and reward treason in others. Among all the bad men associated with old Buchanan in the management of public affairs, he carries with him the most damaging reputation; and he will be remembered, not for the good he has accomplished, but as the Minister who managed the army only to debauch it, who cared for the military stores and equipments of the country until he saw them take their way into the enemies' hands, when his care ceased; who used his power of making contracts so dishonestly as to impoverish the government that he served; and who plotted to overturn the power which gave him all the consequence he ever attained. It is the notoriety of infamy, but he has it.

WHAT A SPECIMEN.

Every telegram which comes from Washington tells us of the complaints and indignation of the Secessionists against Mr. Buchanan because he has been untrue to his pledges to them, and is now kindly disposed to check the secession movement by the legal and constitutional means in his power. Can it be possible that the President of has been a party to the schemes by which this Union is to be broken up, that he has suffered himself to be approached and talked to by men who have treason on their tongues and hatred of popular government in their hearts; that he has entered into their plots; that he has made arrangements with them in relation to the disposition of the army and navy, of which he is the Commander-in-Chief—directions by which their safety might be assured; that he has been putting the military equipment of the Republic at their disposal; that Cobb, Thompson and Floyd have plotted and schemed in company with him to destroy what they were sworn to uphold and preserve; and that he is as guilty of rebellion and perjury as they? If not, why this unceasing wail of the baffled conspirators, this tardiness of action, this official impotence which permits the property and national defences of the country to fall into traitors hands? Why this late resignation of two of the Disunion Secretaries, and why the retention of the third? Shall the friends of the Union hesitate? Why not impeach the President to-morrow; and if he is guilty of that which the circumstances charge, punish him, as a warning to all future rulers who forget their patriotism and their duty in the gratification of their vicious and long cherished hates. These are not the times for buttoned wonder or gloved fingers. In view of the miserable spectacle which the country now presents—treason and rebellion in the South, treason and scheming in the Cabinet, and indignation filling the hearts of the people—decision and action, energetic patriotism which holds self and party as nothing if they stand in the way, are demanded. Have we not in Washington the men in the House who is equal to the emergency, and who, by a bold and vigorous movement will satisfy the country that all hope of the Republic is not lost. The secessionists themselves will furnish the proof of the President's complicity in their treason. Let the impeachment, then, be made.

PLAN OF COMPROMISE.

A correspondent, for whose opinions on all political questions we have great respect, sends us a Plan of Compromise, which he regards as moderate, sure to allay the existing strife, and command a return of peace to the warring sections. It so commends itself to this paper by its great directness, explicitness and boldness, that we beg leave to present it anew, with such modifications and additions as the situation seems to demand. We invite for it the attention of all our readers who are willing to concede non-essentials, for the sake of the country, now seriously imperiled. It proposes:

[Here follow the usual provisions for amendments to the Constitution, similar to those of the Crittenden Compromise, and which in session shall pass as Acts or resolutions, Inspectors of Common Schools in every county of Illinois to examine all persons who shall apply for certificates to teach, and to grant such certificates to those only who shall be found competent, after a thorough examination, in the following branches, viz: Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, History of the United States, and the Constitution of the United States. Every school taught by a teacher who has not received a certificate from the Inspectors of Common Schools to teach in the district in which such school is taught, shall be deemed a public nuisance, and the trustees of such district shall be liable to a fine of not less than $50 nor more than $100 for each and every day such school is taught by such teacher. Every person who shall be found teaching such school, and every trustee who shall employ such teacher, shall be liable to a fine of not less than $50 nor more than $100 for each and every day such school is taught by such teacher. Every person who shall be found teaching such school, and every trustee who shall employ such teacher, shall be liable to a fine of not less than $50 nor more than $100 for each and every day such school is taught by such teacher.]

THE CITY.

THE POST OFFICE.—The post office will open this morning at 8, and close at 10. The clerks are to be let loose to celebrate the New Year.

EXEMPTION CLUB.—The members of this Club and their sweethearts are to make merry this evening at a ball in Lind's Block.

ATTENTION is called to the advertisement of a new Lubricator, which deserves the investigation of those who are in the manufacturing way.

THE JOLLIEST YET.—Yesterday was the coldest of the season. At 7 A. M., the thermometer stood at 12 degrees below zero. At noon, however, it stood at one below.

CHANGED QUARTERS.—The U. S. Courts and the head quarters of the U. S. Marshal, since the 25th Saturday last, have removed to the new Post Office building. Their new apartments are very pleasant and comfortable.

FIRE AT HYDE PARK.—At eleven o'clock on Saturday night last, the barn of P. Saunders, at Hyde Park, was burned. Four horses, four cows, and some other property, were consumed with the building. Loss $500.

NEW YEAR'S SOIREE.—C. Missopie will give one this Tuesday evening. Party to-night at the Dancing Academy, corner of Madison and Clark streets. Mr. Missopie invites his friends and scholars to attend.

DIARIES FOR 1861.—Our reader will please to remember that McNally & Co., 81 Dearborn St., (Rice's Block) are now offering their large assort of pocket Diaries for 1861 at very low prices to close them off. McNally has just published Parish's Almanac for 1861, containing many original items not to be found in any of the other Almanacs. Price 25 cents. McNally & Co. are also agents for Harper's Monthly Magazine, Leslie's Illustrations, by Leslie, Fernald & Co.

HONORABLY DISCHARGED.—It is but justice to an honorable person to say that Mr. J. F. Rhodes, arrested for passing certain counterfeit bills in this city, was honorably discharged upon examination. Every one associated with Mr. F. speaks in his praise, and gives him credit for being a model conductor and a fine young man.

FIRE ON THE NORTH SIDE.—At nine o'clock on Sunday night a fire broke out at No. 177, Michigan street, in a Commission store, occupied by L. French. The building is owned by C. B. Brown. Damage less than $100. The stock was insured for 33,000 in the Park and Metropolitan companies of New York.

UNION SERMONS.—Many, if not all our clergymen preached high-toned Union sermons from their pulpits last Sabbath. Dr. Everts of the Baptist, as well as others, taking the strongest ground in favor of a return to the doctrines of our Fathers, and especially to the teachings of Christ, as the remedy for dissension, and opposing all compromises with wrong.

METAL WAREHOUSE.—Our readers will observe that the establishment of Mr. T. S. Dickerson, will, on the 17th inst., be moved to Nos. 199 and 201 Randolph street. Mr. D. has associated with him Mr. P. H. Vandervoort of New York, the ——— and style of the firm to be Vandervoort, Dickinson & Co. The house is well known as one of the most extensive, not only in the Northwest, but in the country, and will, by combining their name and style by an every commensurate with their largely increased facilities. They also, in addition to their own stock of every article in the metal line, are the agents in the Northwest for, and keep a great assortment of Howe's Standard Scales.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—Coroner James Yeomans held an inquest on the body of Mrs. Mary Ann Connage, at No. 183 Clark Street. The deceased was apparently in good health on Saturday, but on Sunday morning was found dead in her bed. She was fifty years of age, and was the mother of Mrs. [illegible] British wealth, who was lately burned out on Polk street, and lost his wife a short time thereafter. A post mortem examination showed that her death resulted from inflammation of the lungs.

In the afternoon an inquest was also held upon the body of Mrs. Catherine McCarthy, who was found dead upon the floor of her house, No. 7 Pearson street, North Division. An imbecile daughter of the deceased testified that her mother fell out of the bed during the night, but further than that did not seem to have a remembrance. It is probable that Mrs. McCarthy froze to death. Her husband died last Tuesday, an inmate of the Insane Department of the County Poor House.

An Hour in the Art Union Exhibition.

HEALY'S PICTURES.

Whoever visits the Art-Union Exhibition now open at Healer's Gallery, will be surprised at the extent of the collection, when it is remembered that comparatively no work of art found in the exposition of last year; all the pictures brought before the public Chicago is richer in the Fine Arts than the most hopeful have dared believe. The exhibition of the present year comprises about one hundred and fifty paintings and sculptures, many of them gems of art, and of great value. The public interest in its success is increasing; the sale of distribution tickets is becoming more rapid, and the gallery is being visited daily by large numbers of interested and appreciative visitors. Every one must rejoice at this, if the Union of this year proves a success, it will guarantee an annual exhibition of the same kind; which will increase in value and attractiveness each year, and will eventuate in the establishment of an art gallery, open the year round, to which the artist will bring his beautiful creations as fast as they are wrought, and of which Chicago will be proud. Is there a citizen of Chicago who does not desire such a consummation? It can be accomplished by a general and liberal patronage of the present exhibition, which, of course, includes not only a casual visit to the gallery, but the purchase of tickets entitling to a share in the distribution. It is hoped that this good people of our city will patronize it with the same zeal they do a "Calico Ball," a "Festival for the Hunk," or any other means of their fervently cherished.

There has never been a better opportunity to examine some of the best works of Healy than now. Endowed by nature with the gift of color, he has perfected it by culture. No painter has better understood the range of his own powers, or been more faithful to his art. As you pass down the gallery your step is arrested by a full length portrait, painted by him, catalogued "Miss Bangs, the English Belle." The wonderful beauty of this lady created a great excitement at the French Court in the early part of the reign of Louis Napoleon, when when brought into criticism with a galaxy of beauty, famous the world over. This picture is one of Healy's masterpieces—only his pencil could do justice to so exquisite a subject. There is perfect regularity to the features, the face is delicately oval in its contour, heavy masses of golden brown hair are loosely knotted in the neck, the head is gracefully poised upon the proudly arched neck, the figure is faultless and exquisite, one symmetrical hand and an arm are partially revealed, and the whole is painted in such softness and pearliness of tone, that it constitutes a picture of ravishing beauty on which you come again and again to gaze, with no feeling of satiety. Next this is a portrait of the Rt. Rev. Dr. Duggan, Catholic Bishop of Chicago, painted in the regalia of his ecclesiastical office. Every one of the features, recognizing the Bishop, of the portrait. As a is the same regal brow, the same kindly eye, and the mouth of feminine sweetness and you cease to wonder, as you gaze on the manly and winning face, at the love and homage accorded to this obstinate priest, by your Catholic friends. Nearly opposite there is another of Healy's splendid portrait of Thomas Hunter, an artist of British fame. As a work of art it is unrivaled. The painter has here caught the life and reality of the living subject, and you almost expect the figure to step down among the living, breathing men and women around you. Healy has wonderfully developed the power of his pencil, and we commend an examination of the many choice specimens of his art which are now on exhibition.

Washington Matters.

[Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.

HOW MAJOR ANDERSON'S FEELS HIS MARCH ON THE CHARLESTONIANS.

Major Anderson, I hear, dined formally, on Christmas day, with the authorities in Charleston, and returned, apparently, pretty well provided with solid riddings, early in the evening. This inflamed the watchers upon Maj. Anderson, stationed in the harbor by the authorities, to redouble their vigilance, and, in this way, he was enabled to spike his guns and retire to Fort Sumpter. He evidently felt, however, the disagreeableness of his position, and nothing but a sense of duty kept him where he is. Both himself and men have been stationed at Fort Moultrie for a good while, and have evidently felt the inspiration of the people, and would themselves particularly love to fire on Charleston.

LETTER FROM MAJOR ANDERSON.

A very modest letter appears in the Baltimore Patriot from Maj. Anderson, to a friend, in which he refers to his situation, and expresses the hope that he may soon be relieved from it.

A RESIDENT CAROLINA CONSERVATIVE TRANSMITS LETTERS.

A good joke is circulating about the ground to-day. It is said that a letter, written in Charleston, Dec. 24, was received here bearing its train. This looks as though he did not consider himself out of the Union yet.

CONFIDENCE OF THE ADMINISTRATION RESTORED IN SECESSIONISTS.

It is quite evident that the Administration is guided entirely by the wishes of the Secessionists. The entire shipment and sale of government arms to Southern States is fully confirmed.

UNION SENTIMENT AT WASHINGTON.

Amid all this excitement the Union feeling in Washington is strongly manifested, and never more so than to-day. Union flags are flying at all points in the city from private and public buildings.

HOW DO STRANGERS OF NORTHERN SENTIMENTS.

From all that I can see, the Northern feeling is growing stronger and more decided. A proposition to admit the South Carolina Commissioners to the floor of the House, which will probably be made on Monday, will cause intense excitement, and lead possibly to an acrimonious debate. The House heretofore during this session has been unusually quiet, but the time has come when silence will no longer be preserved.

REPORTS OF WESTERN CONGRESSMEN.

Quite a number of other absentees arrived to-day. Those from the West agree in saying that all parties in the country they represent are devoted, and are determined to maintain the Union.

How Treason is Rife in High Quarters.

[From the Albany Journal, 30th.]

We are advised this morning that Gen. Wool will publish a letter to-day, stating that Secretary Field sold on the 8th of December to B. F. Kinsey of Georgia, well-known Secessionists, on their own account, which were then on the Wabash Arsenal, at the low price of $2 50 per stand. They were shipped on the 18th, or as soon as the boxes could be made for them, and are probably before this time in the hands of those who are to use them against the Federal Government.

General Wool had no control over these arms. They were subject to the order of the Secretary of War, upon whom the responsibility or this act rests.

The carriages for the cannon to be sent from Pittsburgh to the Norfolk Navy Yard, were to come from the Watervliet Arsenal. They have not yet been removed from the Arsenal.

Letter from Pike's Peak.

FORT KEARNEY, Dec. 20.

The Pike's Peak Express passed here at 1½ o'clock P. M. to-day.

When he took his left Salt Lake City, the weather was very cold. It is reported that considerable was frozen to death beyond Fort Laramie.

HERMAN CITY, Dec. 27.—Christmas passed off very good humor. Only two or three fights occurred. The day was more like the 4th of July, than mid-winter. The Germans celebrated it in great sensation. A shooting match came off in Canada City, a few days ago, in which the Germans were beaten.

The Pike's Peak boys are coming home. Some report a rush of 10,000 from the country, with placer gold. Others bring down from 50 to 100 pounds of gold. Lists can be seen there of the names of those who have gone to the gold regions. A project is on foot to build a road from California Gulch direct to Denver City, which will shorten the distance to the mines about one hundred miles. Provisions are coming down very plentifully, and are cheaper than at any point on the road. Flour is selling at $4 per hundred pounds. Corn is also plenty and cheap. Hay is scarce, and commands a high price. Many persons are returning for want of provisions, and many more are coming on. Many are returning for the winter.

New Advertisements.

WANTED—A Scrub Girl for a ——— Apply at 200 Monroe street.

WANTED—Agents in every city and town in the West, with $5 or $10 capital, to sell a NEW ARTICLE. Profits large. Apply at 100 Lake street, Room No. 1.

WANTED—Board in a plain ——— for the family of a gentleman and wife, where ——— can be had in exchange for ———. Address ———

WANTED—All Country Merchants, Every Man and Boy to get their Clothing at EARLE & CO.'S, 118 Lake street, Chicago, Ill. Remember the place, 118 Lake street, Chicago, Ill. Remember the place, 118 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Men and Women to sell ——— Apply at No. 3 ———

LOST—On Wednesday, Dec. 26th, between the United States Express office and ——— a ——— Finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at the Express office.

TAKEN UP—A Bay Horse with ——— Apply at 100 Lake street.

CAME TO THE SUBSCRIBER, Dec. 12th, one large Cow, with the owner's ——— Owner is requested to prove ——— and take ——— Jan 2-3t

GLOVE LOST—At or near Mc———, on Monday night, a Glove. The ——— will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at this office.

WORTH ATTENTION.—The ——— Inventor of a New Fabric of great value for durability and economy, and which has been ——— for ——— and ——— and which has been ——— for ——— and ——— and which has been ——— for ——— and ———

LIVE STOCK

DRY GOODS.

The Dry Goods trade of Chicago for the past year has in itself been quite satisfactory. The demand has been steady and healthy, comprising the wants of the country for immediate consumption, and the orders from jobbers, principally, of Old John Randolph's dogma of: "pay as you go," which always restricts the trade of the customer within wholesome limits.

The trade has been stimulated somewhat by the bountiful crop, while at the same time, we have "heard that our northern friends have purchased light bills and replenished more frequently, the result of which will be, that what goods remain on hand will be sold into consumption, and the manufacturer will realize for the bulk of the fabrics that have gone out of first hands. While there is a very serious depression in trade throughout the West, there is a wide contrast between the condition of the country now and in the panic of 1857. Then the retail merchants were heavily stocked with goods, and *slow notes and accounts*, with a large bill payable account, staring them in the face, and general financial embarrassment over the whole country. Now our State is growing under the wealth of the products of the earth. Everyone owes a country debt, and jobbers and retailers have small stocks on hand, very few notes and accounts outstanding, and a very small bills payable account to provide for; and 30 days does upon them, except poor currency and political demagogueism is contend against. It is true those are serious enough, and while the trade outside of these has been eminently worthy of our State, it must be confessed that our financial economy is so loose and unstable that many of our best merchants declare that it is insupportable, and without legislative remedies are speedily applied, they will remove their business relations to more congenial quarters as soon as possible.

The elements of a commercial empire second to an inland country in the world, are ours, upon for which it would have been impossible for such a system to have been engendered upon our commercial interests—so large in extent, and within so short a time. The wants of the country have become a large, active banking capital; and legislators wild with the idea of making money out of evidences of indebtedness, have flooded the country with a base currency, from which trade of all kinds is suffering at this time most horribly. With the exceptions named the Dry Goods trade of Chicago never presented a more healthy balance sheet than it will this year. But to be required to pay 100 cents for their notes, and receive only 90 cents on a dollar from notes and accounts due them, is a state of things that is a disgrace to our commonwealth, and ruin to the trade.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

There are in this city eleven wholesale boot and shoe houses, and their business during the year just closed has increased very materially. On account of an active competition among dealers to secure the trade of the interior and to prevent the trade from going East, their profits have not been large, but they are laying the basis for a larger and more remunerative business. In the efforts made to keep Western trade at home, the dealers have been in a great measure successful, as many large and heavy purchasers have in their purchases here instead of in Boston and other marts as formerly, having become satisfied that the difference in prices is not sufficient to warrant them in expending time and money consequent upon their going so far for their goods. This is particularly true of the Iowa and Wisconsin buyers, the heads of whom has increased largely during 1860.

Payments during the year have in most cases been prompt, and the trade on the whole is in quite a prosperous condition, although the present high rates of Eastern exchange make and inroads into the hard-earned profits of the jobber.

Prices throughout the year ruled low, but particularly on heavy goods. There has been less activity for the Spring trade than for several years previous. Shippers, too, have been more than usually cautious, and at the close of February, they freely offered 8 @ 9c for Corn to Buffalo, and 12@12½ to Oswego. Shippers, however, would not engage to the Atlantic coast, and 14c to Oswego. This condition of affairs remained throughout March—the only engagement made being with a party who chartered the propeller Forest City to load at Albany—the vessel to clear the 30th, when she took Grain West, and subsequently W. S. Nelson's propeller Phillies chartered to carry corn to Oswego at 13½c. About the end of March it became apparent that there would be an early opening of the season, and vessel owners began to look around for freights, while shippers and forwarders were disposed to give what they had of old corn to get rid of it, and to secure room for new. About the beginning of April a number of vessels were engaged at 9@9½c from Chicago to Buffalo, and two at 9c, and on the 6th and 8th, several charters were made at 9c. About the same time, several engagements were made to Oswego at 12½c, but on the 10th rates had fallen to 8c to Buffalo, and 10c to Oswego—and from this date to the end of April, full cargoes of Corn were chartered for corn to Buffalo and 6½c for corn to Oswego.

The principal movement to speak of during the month of May was that of Corn to Buffalo, and the Oswego trade, in carrying Iron and supplies for our lake ports, and the consequent return cargoes of Coal. The Canadian trade was also quite active during the month. Rates ruled low, and at the end of the month fully 8c was paid for Corn to Buffalo, and 10c to Oswego